

# THE INDEPENDENT

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

GRIMSBY, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1919

81.50 PER YEAR 45 PER COPY

## WE WELCOME YOU

GRIMSBY is on the map.

We know it—and every one in the Canadian Overseas Forces knows it because we were so well represented in those Forces during the post war years.

Our representatives have been returning in an almost continuous stream of ones and twos, and more each week and month for the past three years; and yet they are not all home.

Last week our list was mainly made up of men whose particulars of service were not available; and since then we have come into possession of those of some of the men mentioned.

In these days we cannot say a great deal—but we wish them to know that the feelings of the "man on the street" in the GRIMSBY district are very heartily appreciative for the services they have rendered to the country and Empire—and the simple "Welcome home, lad" is significant of a feeling in the hearts of those extending it that cannot be expressed in words.

MANLEY, Corp. W. J., is a brother of Mrs. Robert Dent and Mrs. Mill of GRIMSBY, and was a resident of this village for some years previous to the outbreak of hostilities. Hearing the call to arms, early in the war he enlisted in the Depot C. M. R. Hamilton, in December 1915, and proceeded to England on draft in July 1916. He was held in England for over a year, training, and in December 1917 was drafted to the Fort Garry Horse, with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade. He served with that unit until his return to Canada with it but a few days ago; being so fortunate as to escape any injury with the exception of a slight gassing in March 1918, which only put him out of action for a day or two; he remained with his unit. During his service with the Fort Garry Horse, Corp. Manley took part in every engagement throughout 1918, while his unit participated in. After the signing of the armistice in November 1918, his unit was stationed near Lille until about six weeks ago; not going into Rhine-land; when they arrived in England and embarked for Canada for demobilization.

LOUKE, Sergt. S. W., a well known and highly popular resident of North GRIMSBY at the time of his call-up, returned to this district last week. Sergt. Louke enlisted in December 1915, with the Depot C. M. R. Hamilton, and proceeded to England, with a draft from that unit in July 1916; and trained there for many weary months at the Cavalry Depot, before proceeding to France. Sometimes in 1917 he was drafted to the Lord Strathcona's Horse, as a signaller; and with that unit served gallantly, winning promotion, step by step, until he reached his present rank as a signaller. With the Strathcona's, Sergt. Louke carried on through every engagement throughout 1918, and remained with that unit until they returned to Canada. His demobilization, a few days ago. After the signing of the armistice, he was stationed in France until the regiment returned to England; not being a part of the Army of Occupation.

PTETT, Corp. Irvin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pyett, formerly of North GRIMSBY, now resident in Western Canada, returned to this village a few days ago after some many months of arduous overseas service. Enlisting early in 1917 with the Depot C. M. R. Hamilton, Corp. Pyett proceeded to England with that unit in October 1917, and after a short training in the Old Land was drafted to the Fort Garry Horse, with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, in March 1918. He served with his unit through every engagement they took part in during 1918, and on the signing of the armistice, he was on duty with it in France; returning to England but a couple of months ago to embark for Canada and demobilization.

PTETT, Corp. Walter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pyett, North GRIMSBY, and a cousin of Corp. Irvin Pyett, returned to his home, here, on Thursday of last week from overseas with the Fort Garry Horse. Early in 1917 Pyett joined the Depot C. M. R. Hamilton, and proceeded across the pond with that unit in October of that year. He along with his cousin, was drafted to the Fort Garry Horse, in March 1918, and served with that unit through every engagement they participated in up to the signing of the armistice since which time he has been on duty with the regiment awaiting return to Canada for demobilization.

## MONEY TO LOAN

PRIVATE AND COMPANY FUNDS  
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT  
VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

W. W. KIDD  
GRIMSBY. ONT.

TYNDALE, Pte. Neville, Jr., a former well-known and most popular resident to GRIMSBY, of latter years living and doing business in Buffalo, N. Y., in partnership with his brother, returned to the village on a flying visit, on Thursday afternoon of last week; returning to Buffalo that evening. Pte. "Trotter" VanDyke as he was affectionately known to a large circle of friends in this district, enlisted in a Balloon Company of the American Aviation Corps in December 1917, and after a very short time of training in a Virginia camp, was transferred to a Company that was proceeding overseas; and he arrived in France in June 1918. He served with his company in many capacities while in the Western Front, but his main duty was motor-truck driver; and they lay behind the American Line, a short distance for many months. Upon the signing of the armistice "Trotter's" Company moved back to the base where they have been captured in disposition of camps and other duties, awaiting transport back to the United States. He arrived in Newport News about the same date; was discharged from the army on June 4, and immediately came to GRIMSBY to see his step-mother, Mrs. J. W. VanDyke and as many of his friends as possible. "Trotter" expects to be back in the burg in a few days to spend a week or two.

TYNGE, Pte. Edward A., the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin E. House to have returned from Overseas service, arrived at his home on Sunday night, after an extensive experience in the Western Front. Pte. House formerly was present in the INDEPENDENT Office enlisted in the 20th Battalion in 1915, and proceeded overseas with that unit in July 1917. He was in the Old Land but a short time, and in November, 1918 was drafted to the 75th Battalion, France. He served with his unit for many weary months, during the 1916-1917 winter and went over Vimy Ridge in April 1917 at which time he was severely wounded about the legs by the explosion of a "minie". This caused his evacuation to England where he spent a considerable length of time in hospital; previous to his return to Canada, a few days ago. Capt. Johnson returns to his friends and family, with an enviable record and we certainly congratulate upon his endeavors to keep the name of the GRIMSBY men amongst the first rank.

TYNGE, Sergt. E. C., Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Rue, Grimsby, returned to his home a few days ago after a long and arduous service on Flanders Fields with the Canadian Forces. Sergt. Rue joined the Signal Section of the Canadian Engineers in 1915, and proceeded to England on draft early in 1916, and became attached to the Divisional Signals of the Fourth Canadian Division, with which he proceeded to France in the latter part of 1916.

TYNGE, Sergt. Louis, a son of Mr. O. E. and Mrs. Henry, Beauvoisville, returned to his home in this village, last week, after two years served in France, with his regiment, the Royal Canadian Dragoons. "Lofty," as Sergt. Henry has been affectionately known amongst his large circle of GRIMSBY and Beauvoisville friends, for many years, was a member of the R. C. D.'s permanent force of Canada, previous to the outbreak of war, and accompanied his regiment to ValCartier in August 1914; thence to England and Salisbury Plain in September-October of that year. In May 1915 the Canadian cavalry had their horses taken away from them, and they were sent to France to hold a share of the line as infantry; Pte. Henry, as he was then, accompanying his squadron. From that time until the present, he has served with his regiment and been through every engagement with it during four long years in France and has been fortunate enough to come through without a scratch. After the signing of the armistice, the R. C. D.'s were stationed near Lille, not being a part of the Army of Occupation; and they only returned to England for embarkation to Canada, a short time ago. During his service with the Dragoons Henry gained his present rank, step by step, for his gallant and faithful and gallant service.

TYNGE, L-Cpl. Vivian — Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mackay, Wainfleet, returned to his home the beginning of this week, after a lengthy overseas service. L-Cpl. Mackay enlisted with the 20th Battalion early in 1915, and proceeded overseas with that unit in July of the same year. He was held in England for over a year, in a training and base depot camp, and in January 1918 was drafted to France where he joined the 10th Battalion. Going through all the engagements his unit participated in during the last months of the war, Cpl. Mackay was fortunate enough to escape injury of any sort. After the cessation of hostilities he was stationed with his unit near Brussels, and only left Belgium about six weeks ago for embarkation to Canada for demobilization.

TYNGE, Pte. William — Young son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Farnham, Livingston Avenue, Grimsby, returned to his home, here, a day or so ago after a long overseas service. Enlisting with the 20th Battalion early in the organization of that unit, he proceeded overseas with it in July 1915 and was retained in the Old Land for many, many, weary months previous to going to France. He was stationed, while in England, in Ashton or other ordnance camp, doing ordnance work; and in August 1918 was drafted to the 10th Battalion in March 1918; with which unit he gained his present rank, step by step, for splendid work; and returned to Toronto with S. D. the past week. While with the 10th, Sergt. Kell, 2, was fortunate enough to escape wounding of any description, and he participated in every engagement in which his unit took part during the last year of hostilities. After the signing of the armistice, in November 1918, he was stationed with his unit, near Brussels, and only left Belgium for England, some few weeks ago.

TYNGE, Corp. Jasen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie, Grimsby, formerly of Beauvoisville, returned to his home, here, on Monday evening of last week from overseas with his present unit, after considerable overseas service. At the age of sixteen Corp. Mackie enlisted with the 20th Battalion, and proceeded to England with it in July 1916; and trained there, until April 1917, when he was drafted to France to the 75th Battalion. With his unit, he served with his new unit through every engagement, when they took part in, up until the time of the signing of the armistice in November 1918, and has been on duty with it

Pte. Kellie served through many campaigns until wounded in the arm in November 1917, which caused his stay in hospital, where he spent some weeks in hospital. He rejoined his unit late in 1917 and hurried on with it through all the battles of 1918 spring, and in August 1918, in front of Amiens, he again wounded and evacuated.

Pte. Kellie served through many

days being stationed near Brussels, Belgium; and returning with it to England a short time ago to return to Canada and demobilization. While with the 10th Battalion gained his present rank by promotion for gallant work in the field.

TYNGE, Pte. A. G.—No particulars available.

TYNGE, Pte. Leslie — A son of Mr. John W. Hill, North Grimsby, returned to his home this week after about a year's service overseas. Pte. Hill was called to the colors under the Military Service Act, 1917, early in 1918, and reported for duty to a depot battalion in this Military district. He was sent to England, on draft, early in the year, and after a short time training in the Old Land was drafted to the 4th Battalion. In France a while which last he saw some months' service and returned to Canada with it, last week, for demobilization.

TYNGE, Capt. Walker, M. G. — A popular and well known young man of the Township of North Grimsby returned to his home on Monday afternoon after a long and strenuous overseas service. Capt. Johnson enlisted in 1915 as a private in the 5th Battalion, and proceeded to England with that unit that year. After a short time training he accompanied the 5th Battalion to France, in January 1916 and participated in many important engagements, with it; gaining his promotion step by step, until he reached the commissioned rank in July 1917, when he was promoted Lieutenant. His work continued to be recognized by his superior officers, so he gained the coveted decoration of the Military Cross. In December 1917 he was awarded a bar to the Cross. In August 1918, was promoted to Captain in the 20th Battalion and awarded the bar to the cross in September 1918. On the first of October 1918 he was severely wounded by a bullet striking one eye, destroying it, smashing both his jaws, and generally mashing him up; and to add injury to injury Helio retained him as a captive and sent him into Germany. Capt. Johnson was sent through Germany to a prison camp in Hanover province, where he did not receive any good treatment; but he had not long to suffer under his confinement, as he was repatriated on January 1, 1919; returning to England, where he spent a considerable length of time in hospital; previous to his return to Canada, a few days ago. Capt. Johnson returns to his friends and family, with an enviable record and we certainly congratulate upon his endeavors to keep the name of the GRIMSBY men amongst the first rank.

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# THE INDEPENDENT

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1885

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON &amp; SONS, OWNERS and Publishers.

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON, General Manager.  
J. A. H. LIVINGSTON, Business Manager.

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## FACTS AND FANCIES

BY FRANK FAIRBORN

The Winnipeg strike—  
The strike in Winnipeg is still hanging on, but the public to begin fairly well served with food and other necessities of life—and the postal authorities and the civic authorities have won the battle over collective bargaining and sympathetic strikes.

Any party to a fight that expects to ultimately win, must have right on their side—and the strikers in Winnipeg made one big mistake when they called out people who were not at all interested in the complaints of the strikers and who were necessary to the conduct of the municipal governmental affairs and supplied the necessities of life, such as food, milk, fire protection, police protection, etc.

The one big thing for men who go on strike to be sure of is that they are right before they go ahead.

An I stated in these columns, last week, there is a great, unwashed public that is not particularly concerned as to whether a man is in a factory gets fifty cents or seventy-five—and is not particularly concerned as to whether that man in the factory gets fifty cents or seventy-five cents per hour.

Consequently a man who is striving for better conditions, better wages, and better working hours, must always be careful not to interfere with the men who keeps both the employers and the employees going—and that man is Mr. General Public.

Another big factor, which I mentioned, in these columns, last week, is the Farmer—and the Farmer is the man who practically keeps them all going—if he does not buy agricultural implements, the workers in the shops will soon be idle—if he does not buy salt, and coal oil, and gasoline and clothing and groceries, the ordinary business man will soon be idle.

It is in the interest of both manufacturers and workers not to forget that the most powerful element in Canada today is just about to wake up—That powerful element is the Farmer—and when they do wake up, both the manufacturers and the laboring men in the cities will have to sit up and take notice.

It is all very well for the working men in the cities to screen about the high cost of living and demand more wages—but every dollar that is added to his wage is also added to the implements, tools, clothing and other merchandise that the farmer expects the farmer to sell cheap food if the price of his implements and tools and groceries and clothing are being constantly raised on him.

High wages will never reduce the cost of living—and as a matter of fact our people have gone crazy in every line of industry—and the higher wages gives the higher food will go.

It is just as impossible to lower the price of food, by increasing wages as it is to extinguish a burning house by spraying it with gasoline.

There is just one thing that will reduce the price of food and that is PRODUCTION—and cheap food cannot be produced when high wages have to be paid for the work done on the farm.

There is just one thing that will make wages high, and hours short—and that is more work than there is labor to do it.

Or in other words, it is simply the old law of supply and demand.

When help is scarce, wages will go up—and when food is scarce prices will go up—and when labor and food is plentiful, wages and prices will go down.

North Grimsby Roads—  
One of the Road Commissioners of North GRIMSBY has made a frantic attempt to intercept the road in front of C. & J. Brothers' Fife—but, up to date, his efforts have been a complete failure.

Two big stones lying on top of the hard road will not pack down; and running over them will a road machine has no effect on them whatever.

These large stones never should have been put on a road like this piece—it was high and dry and hard and had too many big stones on it before the Road Commissioners dumped the fresh stones on it—and instead of large broken stone being put on this piece of road, there should have been a coat of fine, crushed stone, covered with stones dust and gravel spread.

The motors would immediately have run on the fine dust and packed it down in a few days, and it would have been a perfect road.

Instead of that the big stones has kept the cars off the centre of the road, for weeks and weeks and continues to keep them off the road for all time;—or until such time as a good coat of fine, crushed stone and dust is put on top of them.

Large stones should never be put on a road that is hard and dry—fine crushed stone and dust is the material to repair a road of that kind.

Large stones might be profitably used in a wet place, where there are deep ruts to fill—but even then the top dressing should be of fine crushed stone and stone dust.

It is amazing how long Township Commissioners and Township Road Commissioners take to get onto what the general public knew long ago; and that is that fine crushed stone and stone dust makes a perfect road while large crushed stone never makes a good road at all.

THOMAS W. ALLAN, Clerk.

## NOTICE OF PROMULGATION OF BY-LAW 366

The above is a true copy of a By-Law passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of North Grimsby on the 31st day of May 1919. All persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such By-Law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of Ontario High Court Division, within three months next after the first publication of this notice in the newspaper called the Independent, published in the Village of Grimsby in the County of Lincoln. Dated the 3rd day of June, 1919.

THOMAS W. ALLAN, Clerk.

## NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF BY-LAW

The above is a true copy of which to be born forth, was passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of North Grimsby on the 31st day of May, 1919, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars, with interest at six per cent, for the purpose of repairing, equipping and heating of the two upper rooms and halls in the school house in School Section number One in said Township of North Grimsby, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Lincoln on the 16th day of June, 1919. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated the 2nd day of June, 1919.

THOMAS W. ALLAN, Clerk.

## By-Law No. 263

A By-Law to provide for borrowing \$5,000.00 for Public School purposes.

WHEREAS the Board of Public School Trustees of School Section number One in the Township of North Grimsby have applied to the Municipal Council of the said Township of North Grimsby for the sum of \$5,000.00 to be provided by the issue of debentures for the purpose of repairing, equipping and heating of the two upper rooms and halls in the school house in School Section number One in said Township of North Grimsby, and that such By-Law was registered in the Registry Office of the County of Lincoln on the 16th day of June, 1919. Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice and cannot be made thereafter.

AND WHEREAS the proposal for said loan has been submitted to and sanctioned by the ratepayers of said

school section as a special assessment duly called and held for said purpose.

AND WHEREAS the said Municipal Council have approved of said application and it is necessary to borrow the said sum of \$5,000.00 on the credit of the Corporation of the Township of North Grimsby, and to issue debentures therefor bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum which is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this law.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make the principal of the said debt repayable in yearly sums during the period of two years of such amounts respectively that the aggregate amount payable for principal and interest in any year shall be equal as nearly as may be to the amount payable for principal and interest in each of the other years.

AND WHEREAS it will be necessary to raise annually the sum of \$1,750.00 during the period of two years to pay the said yearly sums of principal and interest as the same normally become due.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole ratable property of the said municipality according to the last revised assessment roll is \$15,000.00, and the amount of the whole ratable property of Public School supporters in said School Section number One according to the last revised assessment roll is \$257,175.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the entire debt of said Municipality is \$12,000.00 and no part of the principal or interest is in arrears.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Township of North Grimsby enacts as follows:

1. That for the purpose aforesaid there shall be borrowed on the credit of the corporation at large the sum of \$5,000 and debentures shall be issued therefor in sum of \$5,000 less than \$100.00 each bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the first day of September, 1919.

2. The debentures shall be payable on the day of the final payment of

## Mortgage Sale

Pursuant to the Powers of Sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale at public auction by James A. Livingston, Auctioneer at the above-mentioned property, Karmen Avenue, on

## MONDAY, SIXTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1919

at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon (standard time) the following lands and premises:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of North Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, and being composed of that part of lot number thirteen, in the Second Concession of said Township, particularly described as follows:—COMMENCING at a point in the Easterly limit of said lot distant Southwesterly from the North-east angle thereof three-hundred and sixty-five feet, THENCE Southwesterly along said Easterly limit of said lot one hundred and twenty-two feet to a point; THENCE Westerly parallel with the Northwesterly limit of said lot three hundred and forty-nine feet to a point; THENCE Northwesterly parallel with the Easterly limit of said lot one hundred and twenty-two feet to a point; THENCE Easterly parallel with the Northwesterly limit of said lot three hundred and forty-nine feet to the place of beginning.

Upon the property is situate a good modern frame dwelling-house. The tenant in possession will vacate if required at any time.

## TERMS OF SALE

One per cent. of the purchase money in cash at the time of sale and the balance within fifteen days, without interest, or the Vendor will arrange for a portion of the purchase price to remain on mortgage as may be arranged at 1 per cent. per annum, half yearly.

For further particulars apply to

G. R. McCULLAGH, Grimsby.

Seller for the Mortgagor.

Dated May 27th, 1919.

FOR SALE  
A pure bred Rhode Island Red Cock-

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON,  
Grimsby

100

## THE INDEPENDENT, GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

HOW MRS. BOYD  
AVOIDED AN  
OPERATION

Clinton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a severe trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation but I could get well.

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Franklin's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try that before submitting to an operation. I followed from my Franklin from my Franklin's Vegetable Compound, and it did me good. I am now well again."

"I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female trouble to go to Clinton and have a trial and it will do me good for her,"—Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1211 Main St., N. E., Clinton, Ohio.

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Use only three level-teaspoonsful for five cups

**RED ROSE**  
TEA is good tea

Sold only in sealed packages

125

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**GRIMSBY STEEL FURNITURE CO.**  
LIMITED.

**CAPITAL STOCK \$60,000.00**

Divided Into 6000 Shares of \$10.00 Each

Office and Factory at

**GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.**

**PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:**

Charles T. Farrell W. B. VanDyke Ernest Wilcox  
R. C. VanDyke C. B. VanDyke

**OBJECTS:**

The objects of this Company is to manufacture all kinds of Steel Furniture—specializing in Ice Cream Parlor Furniture, Theatre Seats and School Seats. The Company is now a going concern, with a large factory equipped with machinery and turning out and shipping goods to the value of \$4,000.00 each month. There is floor space in the factory for sufficient machinery to manufacture five times the present output.

**WORKING CAPITAL:**

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of shares are offered at par in order to provide working capital for the purpose of extending the business and filling the orders which are now far in excess of the ability of the present owners to handle.

On May 21, 1922, orders were in the factory for over \$15,000.00 worth of goods, and orders are constantly pouring in. Capital is urgently needed to take care of these orders, and the constantly increasing business that is coming.

**THE PROCESS:**

The process of manufacture is so simple that no skilled labor is required, as any ordinary man can, after a few hours experience, handle any of the machines, thus overcoming the dearth of labor that so seriously affects manufacturers in some lines.

A remarkable feature of the business is the small percentage of waste, almost every particle of raw material being utilized either in the regular lines or in side-line specialties for which there is a great demand.

The simplicity of the process of manufacture, the ordinary nature of the raw material (just steel rods and wood) and the unlimited demand for the finished goods, make the business a most profitable one.

**THE FIELD:**

The field for the line of goods manufactured by this Company is unlimited, and the purchasers and methods of payment most encouraging.

Nearly all the goods are sold to wholesale jobbers, who have more than fifty travellers on the road, and the orders coming to the Grimsby Steel Furniture Company from these wholesale jobbers are far in excess of the ability of the Company to handle.

Besides the regular customers, many other firms are constantly urging the Company to supply them with goods. Until more capital is secured and the output of the factory greatly increased, these prospective customers cannot be served. So urgent is the demand that some customers offer to pay in advance if the Company will guarantee delivery by a certain date.

No factory in this country has a better field for operation and there is no better chance for satisfactory profits, on account of the fact that this company is the only one in the Dominion engaged in making this line of goods.

**PLANT AND MACHINERY:**

As already stated, the present factory has ample floor space for the equipment to carry on a very big business. The present machinery is simple and complete, and has the capacity for turning out three times the present output if backed with ample capital for the purchase of material and payment of men. Additional machinery would, of course, greatly increase the output and the profits.

**SCHOOL SEATING:**

Lack of capital has prevented the company taking up the line of school seats, but with ample capital it would manufacture this line. Sufficient is to say that so great is the demand for school seats that if all the factories

**NOTICES**

Thetford Township passed a by-law for \$14,000; and Thorold has collected \$2,000 by popular subscription for the erection of a Memorial to the men of their municipality who gave their lives in the Cause of the Empire and Liberty for the world. What will GRIMSBY do; and in what form???

Can anyone name a Village the size of GRIMSBY, that has the same sentiment this municipality has???

Have the general public of Grimsby and North Grimsby already forgotten the men who died for them in France and Belgium during the past four years; that they show so little interest in the Memorial Committee's work?

And is the feeling that "there is no room" general on the Memorial Committee itself?? And will that feeling continue until the matter is entirely out of mind of the whole community?

In Canada devoted to this line of work were to run at their fullest capacity they could not fill one-half of the demand. A visit to the factory and a glance at the order sheets will convince any one of the great possibilities of this business.

**SELLING COST:**

Another remarkable feature of this business is the "Elimination of Selling Costs." No traveller or salesman is employed, yet the orders are pouring in, far in excess of the capacity of the company to handle them. This is brought about by the fact that there is no other company in Canada making some of the lines, and also by the popularity of the goods. A business that can eliminate selling costs has an excellent chance to make good profits.

**VALUATION OF PROPERTY:**

conservative valuation of the property is as follows:

Real Estate and Factory	\$15,000.00
Machinery and Equipment	15,000.00
Raw Material, Goods Manufactured and in Process	6,000.00
Orders on Hand and Good Will	5,000.00
Total	\$41,000.00
Mortgage to Village of Grimsby	\$8,000.00
Floating Liabilities	2,000.00
	\$10,000.00
	\$30,000.00

This Amount the Present Owners are Willing to Take in Stock.

**TERMS:**

The Stock is offered on the following terms: 25 per cent. on shipment; 25 per cent. in thirty days; 25 per cent. in sixty days, and 25 per cent. in ninety days.

Although the present owners consider the foregoing valuation a fair one, they are quite willing to have a new valuation by competent and disinterested parties, in order that new subscribers may come in on a fair and equitable basis.

The usual provisions are made for the sale of stock.

**FLORENCE AUTOMATIC  
OIL COOK STOVES**

**The Shaving Service for**

**No Stropping  
—No Honing**

Branches at Toronto, London, Mississauga, Winnipeg, St. John, Calgary, Vancouver and Hamilton.

**Contractor's  
and Builder's  
Supplies**

lime, Portland Cement,  
Plaster Paris, Etc.,  
Plastering Hair  
Mortar Color  
Lath

All Other Contractor's Supplies.

**H. & J. Dow**

61 MAIN STREET WEST  
HAMILTON.  
Phone 771.

**Wedding  
INVITATIONS  
and  
Visiting  
CARDS**

Require special attention from  
expert engravers and printers.  
We pay particular attention to  
the high-class work and  
carry out your orders in proper  
style on the best qualities  
of stock. The cost is no higher  
than the other kind.

**CLOKE & SON**

Books and Fine Stationery

16 WEST KING ST.  
HAMILTON.

**DRUGS**

**DR. W. A. BROWNLEE**  
Dentist  
Office—Stephen Block  
(Second Floor)  
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
GRIMSBY, ONT.

**DR. J. M. HUGHTON**  
Dentist  
Office over J. C. Farrell's Shoe Store  
Phone 215  
GRIMSBY  
ONT.

**F. HANSEL**, Dentist  
Office and residence, 73 Sherman Ave.  
South, between King and Main Sts.  
and five doors north of the H. G. & R.  
R. Line.  
Hamilton, Ont.

**LEGAL**

**G. B. MC CONACHIE**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
Office—Grimsby and Brantford.  
Money to loan at current rates.

**E. H. LANCASTER**  
Barrister, Notary Public, Solicitor  
Will visit Grimsby for consultation  
of clients each Tuesday and Thursday  
from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.  
GRIMSBY OFFICE  
Matthews Block 2-1 Update

**HENRY CARPENTER**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
at Federal Life Building, Hamilton

**LAZIER & LAZIER**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.  
Money to loan at lowest rates. 61  
Geo. "Speculator Building," Hamilton.

**MEDICAL**

**DR. R. A. ALEXANDER**  
Physician and Surgeon

and 7 to 8 p.m.  
Main Street West.  
Phone No. 1, Grimsby.

**LAND SURVEYOR**

**MCKAY, MCKAY & WEBSTER**  
DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS  
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS  
CIVIL ENGINEERS  
James J. McKay  
William G. Webster  
Telephone 4700  
607 Bank of Hamilton Chambers  
HAMILTON, ONT.

**The City of the Reversible Falls**



The Bay of Fundy is famous for its tides which are reputed to be the highest in the world, and the range in the harbor depth, between the great rise and fall in the tide, is from 20 feet at ordinary high tides to 30 feet of water at the high spring tides. St. John is the west port of the C.P.R. and has splendid facilities for handling ocean trade. The harbor is entered from the channel, the east channel being used for large vessels and the west side for smaller craft. Numerous large berths stand in the harbor and alongside them there are many spacious warehouses and some big grain elevators. The city has stimulated shipbuilding in St. John.

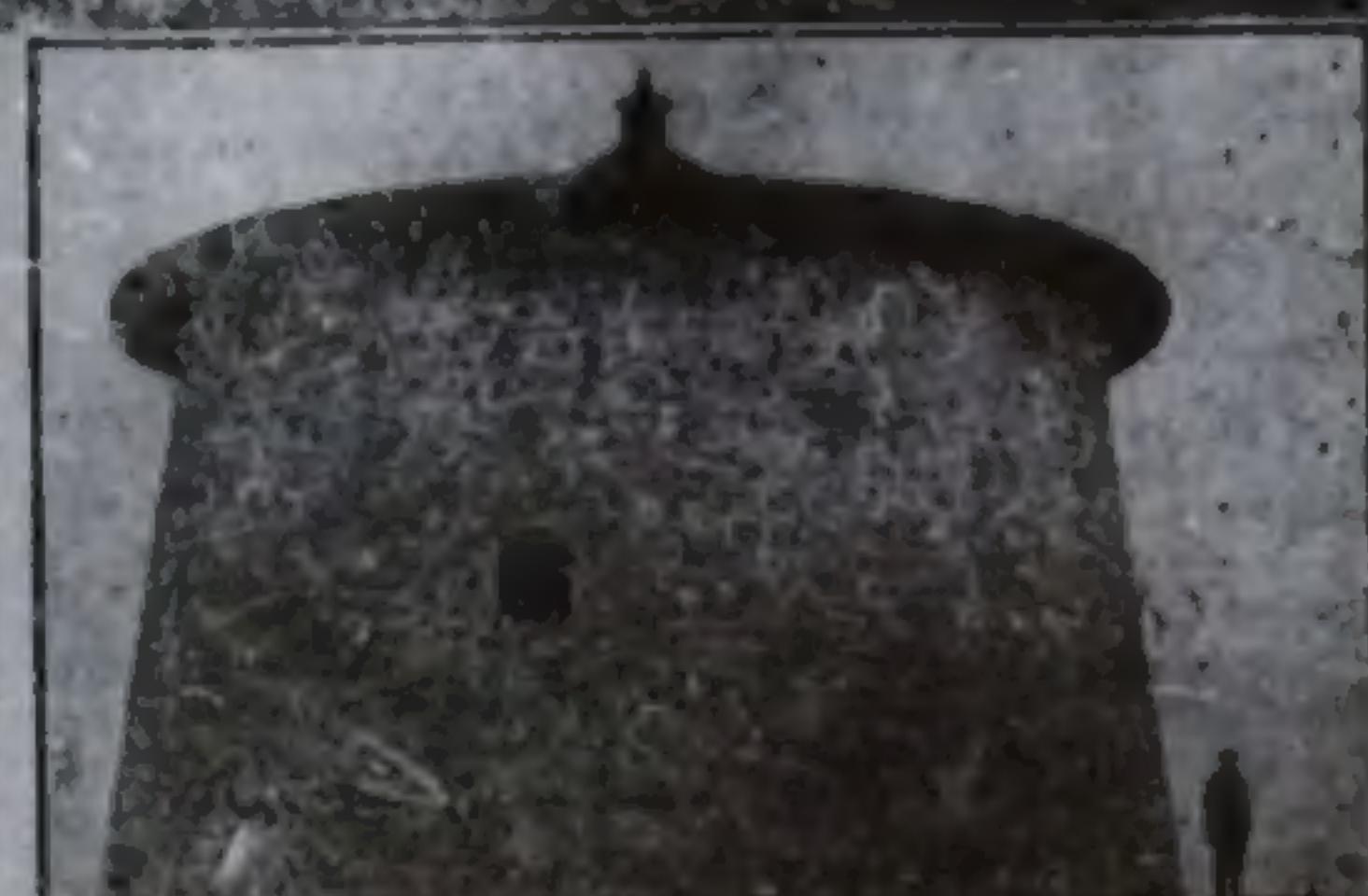
The chief attraction for the tourist to St. John is the Reversible Falls, a curious phenomenon due to the great tides. When the tide of the Bay is low the waters of the St. John river pour under the great range of the tide in the form of rapids. But when the tide begins to rise it forces back the current of the river and pushes it up into the bay with great force. This continues until full tide. Then as the tides ebb, the immense volume of water in the bed of the river dashes back into the Bay in a massive whirling sheet. At low tide the piled up waters of the river are higher than the sea, and at high tide the incoming flood of the Bay of Fundy is higher than the river.

It is at certain periods of the day the falls may be seen at their best. The river is deep, but no boat, however large dare venture on these waters when they are falling. Small

(1) The Reversible Falls at St. John N.B.  
(2) Maritime Tower, St. John, N.B.

down to the river, one of the most remarkable features of the City of St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick. St. John has a population of 61,000. The city takes its name from the St. John river which was discovered by Champlain and de Monts on June 24, 1604, the feast day of St. John of Patmos. No permanent settlement was made until 1783, when 3,000 United Empire Loyalists, who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States after the War of Independence, made their homes at the mouth of the St. John river, and founded the city.

Lancaster Heights overlook the Bay of Fundy.



Maritime Tower, St. John, N.B. The tower was built in 1858 and stands 100 feet high. It is a stone structure with a conical roof. The tower is located on a rocky outcrop overlooking the Bay of Fundy. The tower is a prominent feature of the St. John skyline. The tower is a stone structure with a conical roof. The tower is located on a rocky outcrop overlooking the Bay of Fundy. The tower is a prominent feature of the St. John skyline.

**LOCAL ITEMS**  
Of Interest In and  
Around Grimsby.

**WANTED**—Sewing to do, any kind, either in or out. Mrs. Crabb, Palos St., GRIMSBY.

Parties in GRIMSBY who wish to have five or six pounds of feed but delivered each week, in a crack should telephone 97 ring 22, GRIMSBY.

The Baptist Convention held in Grimsby last week was a great success.

Residents on any street in the Village who desire their street watered, should present petitions to that effect to the Village Clerk.

Alteration work on the Alexander House, for school accommodation will commence in a short time.

The Park School, North GRIMSBY, will be completely fitted up and equipped with a new heating plant for the opening of school after the summer vacation.

A new brick platform has been laid at the Grand Trunk Station, which is an improvement over the old plank one.

**FOR SALE**—Complete cement block outfit, nearly new. E. F. Smart, Ontario St., GRIMSBY.

Haying time is here. Call at Thea's Barn, and get a complete Hay Fork and outfit for your barn.

**WANTED**—Good Teamster, to drive team. Apply at once to Bell's Limited, Forbes Block, Grimsby. Phone 460 or 561.

**TUITION**—Private lessons in MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES (French, Latin and Greek) can be secured locally during the summer vacation on application to Mr. T. A. C. JONES, LAKE LODGE SCHOOL, Assistant Master since 1912. An opportunity for Matriculants desiring special studies or for backward pupils.

**Removal Notice**—Mr. Ross (Globe Optical) Hamilton, Optician, doing business over 27 years at 213 King Street, has removed to 62 King East, 4 doors west of the Post Office.

**Chase and Sanborns**  
**COFFEE 55c.**

Armenia Coffee ..... 55c  
Duchess Black Tea ..... 55c  
Black Tea ..... 55c  
Japan Tea ..... 55c  
Japan Tea (extra quality) ..... 55c  
Instant Postum ..... 55c  
Puffing Rice ..... 55c  
Unbottled Wheat ..... 55c  
Grape Nuts ..... 55c  
Kellogg's Corn Flakes ..... 55c  
Oreos ..... 55c  
Pure Lard ..... 55c  
A shipment of Pork Tenderloin and Pork Sausage on Thursday.

**FRESH WHITE FISH**  
**15c. per lb.**

Try a fish for Friday's dinner. Letters, Fishches, Hot-house Cucumbers, New Cabbage, Asparagus, Hot-house Tomatoes (with the flavor).  
**J. H. WELLS, Grocer**  
TELEPHONE NO. 2.

**BEADS**  
**BEADS**

Everybody wants Beads. Victory Red and Belgian Blue. 5c to 55c

**VERNON TUCK**

Jeweler and Optician Co.  
GRIMSBY 1-1 GFT.

**WANTED**—On to my promise on Wednesday, June 11th, a small white pig. The party who took the pig from my barn on Sunday is requested to call and settle, at once, as he is known. Elmer North, GRIMSBY.

Was your hot water heating just right last winter? It will be worse next winter if attended to. We know just what it needs. Tele. 22. A. H. Munley, Phone 4.

Office of Publishers, Main and Oak

as 36

**FANCIES**  
FAIRBORN

These large stones never should be used on a road like this. They are very sharp and dry and

**FOR SALE**—A number of white rabbits, cheap if taken at once, in pairs or the lot. Apply to Willie Sharp, St. Andrew's Avenue, GRIMSBY.

**LOST**—A gentleman's gold filled case watch and fob, name "J. D. Dugger" on watch dial; somewhere on the road between GRIMSBY and Smithville, on Sunday, June 9th. Finder rewarded by returning to Arthur Cox, at the Indiana, GRIMSBY.

**FOR SALE**—Some first-class blue-grass hay; also young pigs six weeks old. Robert Boor, Phone 196 ring 2, GRIMSBY.

Ray C. Calder, son of Mr. W. R. Calder, has been awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with honors, having completed his special course in Political Science at Toronto University.

The prospects for cheaper clothing are not at all bright. Canadian Woolens and cottons are still being shipped to Europe and until this condition is reversed, it will be high. However, some men are selling goods at much higher prices than others. Farmers sell their merchandise at the most reasonable prices. They manufacture their own goods. They buy and sell for cash, and are satisfied with a smaller profit. We would like you to call and look over our values. The better judge you are, the surer we are to sell you. We make suits to your order. Every coat and vest tried on and satisfaction guaranteed. Always Manufacturers, 5 Market Square. We give premium tickets.

**When You Want to Sell Your Farm**, I am in a position to offer a good proposition to those desirous of selling their property. Hugh Burman, Stoney Creek, phone 101, ring 18, Winona.

**FARMS WANTED**—If you wish to sell your farm communicate with us—we have buyers now. It will cost you nothing unless we make a mile. Bell's Limited, GRIMSBY. phone 465 or 561.

**THE W. E. SANFORD MFG. CO.** LTD., HAMILTON require the services of girls—operators and hand-sewers—experienced or beginners. Good wages and short hours.

Miss Unwin and her niece, Miss Pauline Unwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Unwin, sailed for England on the Grampian, from Montreal on May 29th. They expect to remain in England about 18 months.

Mrs. Murray Randall and young daughter of Omaha, Neb., left last week for Chicago, there to meet her husband and accompany him back to their home. Mrs. Randall is a daughter of Dr. R. A. Alexander, and has been visiting with him for the past few weeks.

Be a Doctor—Talk, Think, Sleep, Eat and Help Grimsby.

Moore's Theatre is the cosiest place in town—every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening.

Fred. A. VanDyke and J. Orton Livingston, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, were visitors in town on Thursday of last week, having accompanied Melville "Trouble" VanDyke on his flying visit to see "The Valkyrie" after his discharge from the American army.

The most pleasant way in which to spend a evening—Dance at the Grimsby Beach Dance Hall.

Established 1872

**NEW YORK AND MONTREAL TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT**  
Money Orders and Traveler's Checks  
Payable Anywhere  
**FOREIGN AIRLINES**  
PASSPORTS SECURED  
H. C. DICKSON, 5 James St. North  
Hamilton

**INTESTINAL  
PARALYSIS**

"**Fruit-a-Dress**" Quickly  
Relieved This Chronic Trouble

200 Cottontail Street, Monmouth.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so effective for Constipation and Indigestion as "Fruit-a-Dress".

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my voluntary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis* with nearly Headache,使之 you down after eating, and pain in the bowels.

I was induced to try "Fruit-a-Dress" and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBERG.

Mr. A. A. 8 for \$1.25, trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postage paid by Fruit-a-Dress Limited, Ottawa.

The Orange Brothers of this district are notified that there will be a meeting in Brant's Hall, Smithville, on Friday evening, June 20, 1910, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Orange Lodge. In Smithville; and a bumper attendance of Orangemen and other protestants is expected.

The Village Inn is doing good business and tourists who patronize this popular "road-house" are legion.

**FOR SALE**—One cow, six years old; due July 1; also five 7 earlings. Norman Wilson, one mile north of Smithville.

On Sunday, June 6, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Local Orange Lodge No. 2722, GRIMSBY, will hold a church parade to St. Andrew's Church, GRIMSBY, where service will be conducted by Rev. Bro. R. F. Nie of Rossmore. All Orange Brothers are requested to meet at the Lodge rooms at 6.15 that evening.

**FOR SALE**—Breeding pair of Siberian Hares; also a number of pure bred Buff Cochins, hens and roosters; a fine Alpine black and German canaries. Lloyd Muir, Box 222, GRIMSBY.

**FOR SALE**—A Durham cow, seven years old, to fatten June 18th. Apply to F. G. McLean, at the Thirty.

**FOR SALE**—Young pigs from registered stock; six weeks old. Phone 281.

**FOR SALE**—Three large horse collars, one-horse cultivator, J. F. Mawson, Mountain Road, GRIMSBY.

**FOR SALE**—Small steam engine, 2½ H. P.; International gasoline engine, 1½ H. P.; 25 assorted pulleys, shafts and couplings, band of power. Lloyd Muir, Box 222, GRIMSBY.

**FOR SALE**—One cupboard (glass doors), dining room table (light oak); cook stove; Pigeon Doctor; dresser and wash stand. Apply Mrs. G. Watkins, Fairview Ave., GRIMSBY.

**FOR SALE**—Rubber, portable bath—300; heater and pipes, \$4.50; three-burner oil stove, \$2.50. Apply to Mr. Bird, Main Street, GRIMSBY.

The GRIMSBY Water Commission met on Monday afternoon, June 8, 1910, for the transaction of routine business of which there was very little, and the passing of accounts.

Bring us in the particulars of service of your returning relatives and friends. The public like to know what our boys have done; and we cannot keep track of them all without your help. DO IT NOW.

**WANTED**—Good men for fruit farm, thoroughly experienced. Good wage all year round for suitable man. Apply Bell's Limited, Forbes Block, GRIMSBY. Phone 465 or 561.

**DOMESTIC ICE SUPPLY**—Tickets for domestic ice service for the coming season are now ready and may be purchased at our office. Those wishing to have first call on our ice supply should act at once. Bell's Limited, Forbes Block, GRIMSBY.

**WOOD FOR SALE**—We have a quantity of staves to sale, cut in store lengths, this will make good summer wood. Apply Flaming Mill, D. Morris & Sons, GRIMSBY.

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"But can't work any more." The father, John, over-wound woman, with pain here or there; should ask her neighbor for advice. Ten-to-one he was dragged down by the pain and ailments of his wife, and was completely cured by the simple tea made from wild herbs and roots, and known for 50 years as Dr. Flora's Faverside Prescription. When a woman complains of headache, dizziness or pain—when everything fails—look before her eyes—a drooping eyelid, or hanging-down, with nervousness, she should turn to this "Inexpensive" Herbs tea, known as Dr. Flora's Faverside Prescription. It can be obtained in almost every drug store in the land and the ingredients are printed in plain English on the wrapper. Put up in tablets or capsules. Dr. Flora's of Inexpensive Herbs, N. Y., will send a trial size free—postage.

Watson, Ont.—"Dr. Flora's Medicine has a wonderful history. I would like to know if there is any way to shorten it. When I was a girl I was always ill. My mother thought she could never cure me, and I never got well; doctors said I would never have an operation. I suffered at times from fits, and the children were all healthy and strong. My mother did not know what to do, so she turned to Dr. Flora's Faverside Prescription. It is now a part of all my remedies. After I married I was a good mother, and my children are all healthy and strong. Dr. Flora's Faverside Prescription is the best medicine for me, and I can highly recommend it to all mothers or those suffering from fits. —John A. W. Watson, 1027 Commercial Street.

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## Belgians Being Repatriated

ONE of the first problems to confront the British Government on the signing of the armistice was the repatriation of the 150,000 Belgian refugees in England and Scotland. Certainly the first impulse of most refugees was to celebrate the auspicious eleventh of November by the purchase of a trunk or some means of conveying their belongings back to their own homes. After four years' exile the thought that the invaders was now definitely driven from Belgian soil gave rise to intense impatience even more to take possession of the land of which they had been dispossessed. The workmen of the Shirley Munition Works were the first to be recalled to work at the rebuilding of their own land, writes K. Eales from London, as quoted in the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*. Gradually Astbury and the surrounding districts were repopulated and since January 15 it has been possible for the exiles to return to all parts of Belgium. Shipping facilities for the purpose have been greatly extended and arrangements are now in force to transport 10,000 refugees a week. It is estimated that by the end of March the country will be occupied by all Belgians save those devoid of nothing here, or those wishing to return later at their own expense.

A glance at the list of prices prevailing in Brussels at the end of December suggests that the joy of return is likely to be dampened by the cost of living. Belgians who are self-supporting here and can afford to return at their own time are, in fact, waiting for this to do so. Eggs are quoted at 20 cents each, butter \$4.50 the kilo (2 1/2 lbs.), coffee \$3.40 a pound and sugar is unobtainable. Beef dripping is sold at \$2 a pound, lard at \$2.40 to \$2.50, while toilet soap is at \$1 the piece. Perhaps the most prohibitive price is that demanded for ordinary cotton, which is from \$1.80 to \$2.40 a reed. Clothes and boots are proportionately scarce and dear. Fortunately the selling of the "Rubis" on January 21 commenced the re-establishment of the regular steamship service between Tilbury and Ostend. The first cargo included a great store of mattresses, bedding and clothing, as well as 100 tons of soap. The reumption of general commerce ought soon to bring relief to the depleted country, while the restoration of the machinery and live stock, which has been carried off into Germany by the invader, should materially help the re-establishment of industry and agriculture.

The universities and other educational institutions are already issuing the nations to their students to resume their interrupted courses, although the immediate resumption is in some cases being delayed by the buildings being used as clearing stations for returning allied prisoners of war. Among the most eager entities to return are the large number of nuns to whom the English convents have been affording hospitality. These are faced with the arduous task of repairing the damage and removing the disorder consequent on the prolonged occupation of their convents by German troops.

The return of the Belgians will witness the closing down of a special department of the British Local Government Board, created to deal with relief measures. When, in 1914, the country was roused by the account of their suffering to a spirit of "Britain for the Belgian," voluntary committees sprang up in every district and private funds were forthcoming in every direction. Gradually these funds were supplemented from the national exchequer and in proportion as voluntary contributions and organizations fell off there emerged a Government scheme employing a staff of 172 members.

The relief given varied with the individual requirements of the applicants. Where private hospitalities were not available, accommodation was afforded in hotels or in houses let rent free or at merely nominal rates. Preventive treatment was afforded at dispensaries, hospitals and asylums. As regards education, the children were placed in convents or colleges, according to their religion, a grant of \$2.50 per week being made to the convent for each child. Clothing was supplied in all cases where investigation showed circumstances to demand it, and, while class distinctions were not officially recognized, every effort was made to grant equivalencies where possible. The separation allowances of wives of Belgian privates were also made up to bring them up to those of British soldiers' wives. War-time labor shortage made it possible from a very early stage to absorb many of the refugees in remunerative employment. Very soon they were among the most highly skilled and best paid munition workers, and the whole colony of Elizabethville (so called after the Belgian Queen) at Shirley, County Durham, was peopled by them.

But perhaps the most truly national industry which the Belgians founded here is represented by the "Patisserie" shop in the West End of London. Food rationing had not been long in force before Londoners discovered the value of these establishments as being mysteriously capable of still producing satisfying "treats." Soon they became known as the last stronghold of the fancy cake and the provider of the almost extinct chocolate. It certainly would appear that the Belgians found in this country, in addition to a refuge from the horrors and deprivations of war, a new and profitable field for enterprise. They should carry away with them the memory of an prosperous and comfortable a time as it is in the nature of a period of exile to be.

Eighteen members of the British House of Commons left their lines in the recent war.

## Winston Churchill's Pet Was Ready for Action.

### Bigger Than "Big Bertha"

SINCE "Dawn," the British Defense of the Realm Act, has her sting stories of mystery ships and strange happenings in the war have been published, but at least one other story remains to be told. It concerns "Winston Churchill's pet," as the proud name of Shellfield named it.

"Winston's Pet" is not a mystery ship or anything of the sort that puts out to sea, but a great land gun to out-Bertha the notorious German "Big Bertha." It was so called because the Minister of Munitions had not his heart on having his gun just to show these Germans what the British can do when they want to. When the Minister made his last great munition tour a few weeks before the armistice was signed he was able to see his brand new pet on the stocks in the famous Victoria works ready for going forth to battle. "The boy" had chalked in a companion piece to the housing: "Winston's Pet. To Beat the Hun."

Standing beside this "boy" of a gun one felt a more pygmy or like a microbe in a world of matter. The width across the breech end was almost as great as a moderate-sized man is tall, and the length of the barrel was eighty-three feet or more. She was said authoritatively to be capable of firing a shell 80 miles. Others presumed to be well informed said that she would be destructive beyond that distance.

She was, as far as an interested layman could judge, made on almost identical lines with the mammoth naval super-guns of which Shellfield had produced many, but with the vital difference that double strength was demanded for ordinary action, which is from \$1.80 to \$2.40 a reed. Clothes and boots are proportionately scarce and dear. Fortunately the selling of the "Rubis" on January 21 commenced the re-establishment of the regular steamship service between Tilbury and Ostend. The first cargo included a great store of mattresses, bedding and clothing, as well as 100 tons of soap. The reumption of general commerce ought soon to bring relief to the depleted country, while the restoration of the machinery and live stock, which has been carried off into Germany by the invader, should materially help the re-establishment of industry and agriculture.

It was not difficult to imagine what delight the gunners would have in barking shells on the Rhine town—Cologne for preference—that was what everybody, and the who were likely to know, said it was to do. Also, for all the enthusiasm and skill and hope of Shellfield workers and Shellfield captains of industry had put into the new creation. "Winston's Pet" never had the chance to speak to the Germans she had not been gone long for her trials when the armistice was declared. The making of the gun was a marvel of Trojans-like activity, and undoubtedly when the full story is told it will in this respect alone prove a romance of the great war.

England, largely through Shellfield, has been always miles in advance of Germany with the power, range and quality of naval guns.

Talking of Shellfield guns and war, it is permissible now to state that a Zeppelin once found that great arsenal among the Yorkshire hills and bombarded it. On the night of the raid, Sept. 25 and 26, 1916, the Zeppelin missed the city, but found its bearings by a naked light left flaring all the time on a railway, digging in the bounded area. It returned over the city, passing harmlessly from northwest to east, over or near the barracks, the large gun works and the great electric power station to the east end, and then creased right through the heart of the armament works.

Despite wild rumors that were afloat in the country at the time no a pennyworth of military damage was done. Two bombs dropped harmlessly in the open yard of the world-famous armament works of John Brown & Co.

### Deer, or Sheep?

Is the deer forest doomed? During the past four or five years the Highland landowner, whose main source of income has been rent from his sportsman, has been very hard hit, and apparently the general quick man of the war is not showing any desire to take up shooting in the north. Not long ago Lord Lovat decided to convert his deer forest of Braeside, in Inverness-shire, an area of 50,000 acres, into sheep and cattle pasture, and now a large part of Mr. Forrest, the Princess Royal's big deer domain of over 100,000 acres is being let for sheep-grazing. Deer are wasteful feeders, and a great deal more grass than the deer need is necessary to sustain them. On the area necessary for one deer a dozen sheep or three cattle could live.

### A Chinese Altar.

There is no altar on earth which vies in marble majesty with the altars of heaven—Tien Tien—in the seats of the Chinese city of Peking, where Emperor Yung-le of the Ming dynasty reigned in A.D. 1425, with its triple tiered, stairs and platform, pure white marble carved minutely, its great circle covering wide area in the midst of a vast enclosure. There the emperor kept once a year and worshipped "the god in the universe he could look up to" — Shang-ti — the Emperor of the world above, whose court in the sky and the spear tips of whose soldiers were the stars.

## VILLAGE FOR VETERANS.

### Disabled Men Will Live Amid Healthful Surroundings.

The first village centre for disabled men, at Esham Place and Park, near Andover, will be opened in April or May. As announced, the British Red Cross Society has made a grant of \$50,000 for the building and equipment of the medical block. It is expected also from the Ministry of Pensions, which has approved the scheme, and the Board of Agriculture has promised its aid. The estimate is that a centre for 1,000 men will cost \$500,000, but 150 men with the necessary staff can be housed in existing buildings, and on this scale, with an expenditure of \$350,000, the experiment will begin.

Esham Place is a large, handsome house in the middle of some of the most beautiful scenery in Hampshire, England. The whole estate covers 1,927 acres, and contains four farms, three big houses, two smaller ones, a village hall, post office, smithy, and over 20 cottages. The Village Centre Council chose it with a view not only to what may be called the practical advantages, but to its suitability for men with shattered nerves needing rest and fresh air.

The future occupants of the centre will be those who are suffering from the effects of shell-shock, or are crippled by wounds, or have lost a limb, or are recovering from illness, or have been recommended a country life.

It is not proposed to receive men who cannot reasonably be expected to recover any capacity for work. Some of the new villagers will be instructed in various branches of farming and gardening, dairy work and poultry keeping. Others will be taught carpentry, furniture and tool making, tailoring, motor repairing, building, painting and plumbing. The intention of the council is to establish many small workshops and classes rather than a few large ones, the aim being to bring out each man's individuality and provide opportunity for his tastes. The community hopes to supply most of its own wants and to lay out in own land. The characteristics of the "institution" are to be avoided. The men themselves will have a voice in the management of the centre, and the real communal idea will be insisted.

It will be gathered that the essence of the scheme is to combine curative treatment with vocational training. A man will be put on the road to recovery, while he is "finding his feet" industrially. Nor is it intended that during this period the patient and pupil should be segregated from his wife and family, if he possesses them. As soon as funds allow, more cottages will be built, so that the family man will be able to get a home and a piece of land on fair terms during his progress to recovery, which in many cases, may take a long time.

### Police Chimney Sweep.

It is not worth half what it was twenty or thirty years ago. At that time farmers gladly paid five shillings a week, using the sweeping of town chimneys to fertilize their fields.

Mr. Jenkins, whose firm, of London-court, Golden square, holds the royal warrant for sweeping the chimneys of Buckingham Palace, puts down this drop in value to the increased manufacture of artificial smoke.

Discussing the statement made at New Court that a chimney-sweep earned not less than 27 weeks, Mr. Jenkins said: "The small master sweep, whose outlet is confined to 25 for his outfit, may make 27 weeks. The journeyman sweep probably earns a fixed wage of not more than 24 all the year round.

"The more general use of gas fire has not hit the sweep's business as much as people think. There is still sweeping to be done where a gas fire is installed, but the soot is brown instead of black."

Conditions of work are so hard and disagreeable that boys are refusing to be apprenticed to sweeps.

### At Last!

There are few cyclists who, when compelled to execute repairs to inner tubes by the roadside, have not longed for unbreakable tires. This generation now seems to have been the one accomplished fact in bicycling, where the shortage of rubber has caused great efforts to be made to find a satisfactory substitute for the pneumatic tire. The new device consists of a thin strip of hardened steel supported on the rim by springs, the combination being said to give results comparable with those obtained by the use of rubber. Skidding is prevented by the sharp edge of the steel tread, while such tires are, of course, quite unbreakable. Whether the new device will survive when rubber again becomes plentiful is perhaps doubtful, but as a war-time measure it has proved very useful.

### Disabled His Partner.

He was not a good card player. He admitted it. But that was no reason why his partner should be so disagreeable. After a particularly glaring error the partner turned to him: "Why didn't you follow my lead?" "As astute," he replied. "If I followed anybody's, sir," exclaimed the novice, hotly. "It certainly wouldn't be yours." His partner snorted and snubbed. But in the next hand he threw down his cards in desperation. "Look here!" he cried. " Didn't you see me call for a spade or club? Have you no black suit?" "Yes, I have," cried the novice with warmth. "But I'm keeping it for your partner."

### Preferred Creditors.

War has taken less from Sir Arthur Currie and given more to Sir Arthur Currie than war has taken and given in dealing with other Canadian soldiers and their next of kin.

Canada owes more pressing war debts than any debt this country may owe to Sir Arthur Currie or any other general.

War has proved a beautiful game to army leaders who are better off in war than they ever were in peace.

## AN AMERICAN STRAKE.

### Tells How He Altered His Views on England.

"We have greatly misunderstood the part that Great Britain has played in this war," writes Henry Seidel Canby in the *Century Magazine*. "We have taken the Englishman in particular at his own published valuation. Now, the Englishman, although he has a reputation for self-superiority, is actually different, self-critical and obstinate to national self-delusion. He has filled his papers and our own for four years with complaints of his deficiency and mistakes. He has written far more of the humorous experiences of his Tommies than of the remarkable organization of the First Expeditionary Army or the astounding transformation of central Great Britain into a workshop of military supplies, where hours of the day were given to the training of the men of the British Army.

"He has told us far more of the naivete incapacity of his leaders than of the right-about march of England from the early days of commerce or leisure, accomplished, one supposes, under those very men. The British have not been beaten, they are certainly not beaten now; but with a kind of shame-faced grumble, 'We've been growing too much,' they are willing as never before to be judged.

"The truth is that the Englishman has always been seriously intolerant of the faults of his countrymen, and therefore, by natural continuation, on the defensive against nations without. Nor can one deny a belief in radical superiority. It is in this that made him the reserved and supercilious person who became the 'type' Englishman for us in America. The trait was preferable to German self-assertion, but it was not lovable. And now it has changed.

"To see the 'haughty Englishman' as he was, you must go to Ireland, where special and most unfortunate circumstances still automatically develop all that is most unhappy in the British breed. At home it is a different story. For weeks, to cite a trivial instance, I looked for the well-known figure who refuses to speak except under compulsion, and found instead quiet men in railway carriages who made excuses of the least incident of travel to ask for American impressions, and would give gladly in exchange from their years of bitter experience. At last I met him, churlish, silent, cold, as he sat beside me each morning in the breakfast room—only to learn that he was deaf, stone deaf!"

**How Flowers in London.**

Only princesses and prettiness wear flowers in London nowadays. Girls, and brides, of course, and one or two very popular actresses, but just folks no longer dream of buying them. Why, a big bunch of roses cost as much as a farthing, 12s, and even a modest cluster of violets brings 2s.

To the English this dearth of flowers is a real deprivation and no wonder. Most rooms are darkly papered, and even those originally light have grown dingy with the war, so a vase of flowers helped to dispel the winter gloom.

Women have invented all kinds of bright decorations for their dinner tables which have long since been forgotten. Among the most successful of these are the bunches of silk oranges or tomatoes or grapes which are fastened to satin crepe edges with gold filigree lace to simulate a golden dish. These were first introduced by a royal princess and the idea raced right over London. It takes exceptionally clever fingers and time, too, to make this fruit, so there is not much of it about.

Disabled soldiers have taken up the notion and make the most natural imitation, and somehow the men seem more clever than women in grouping their pieces though they

## The Case of Jennie Brice

night before it was found floating downstream.

"On a shelf over the stove."

"Could the dog have floated it there?"

"Not without swimming on a long swim."

"It is not possible that Mr. Ladley, unable to make the boat, borrowed your boat to set the boat's painter."

"The painter was not there I heard about. The paper hanger."

"No, sir. The boat's painter—the rope."

"Oh! Well, he might have. He never said."

"Now, then, this boat, Mrs. Pitman. Did not the prisoner on the following day tell you that he had cut his wrist in freezing the boat and ask you for some court plaster?"

"He did not," I said firmly.

"You have not won a case on his behalf?"

"No," I glanced at Mr. Ladley. He was smiling as if amused. It made me angry. "And what's more," I finished, "if he had a cut on his wrist, he put it there himself to account for the boat."

I was sorry the next moment that I had said it, but it was too late. The crowd for the defense moved to consider the answer, and I received a shout that I deserved. Then:

"You saw Mr. Ladley when he brought your boat back?"

"Yes."

"What time was that?"

"A quarter after 4 Monday morning."

"Did he come in quietly, like a man trying to avoid attention?"

"Not particularly. It would have been of no use. The dog was barking."

"What did he say?"

"That he had been out for medicine. That his wife was sick."

"Do you know a pharmacist named Alexander—Jonathan Alexander?"

"There is such a one, but I don't know him."

I was examined, and Mr. Reynolds was called. He had heard no quarreling that Sunday night, had even heard Mr. Ladley laughing. This was about 9 o'clock. Yes, they had fought in the afternoon. He had not overheard any words, but their voices were querulous, and once he heard a chair or some article of furniture overturned. Was awakened about 2 by footsteps on the stairs, followed by the sound of ears in the lower hall. He told his story plainly and simply. Under cross examination admitted that he was fond of detective stories and had tried to write one himself; that he had said at the store that he would like to see that "concealed car" swing, referring to the prisoner; that he had sent flowers to Jennie Brice at the theater, and had made a few advances to her, without success.

My hand was going round. I don't know yet how the police learned it all, but by the time poor Mr. Reynolds left the stand half the people there believed that he had been in love with Jennie Brice, that she had spurned his advances, and that there was more to the story than any of them had suspected.

Jessie Hope's story held without any alteration under the cross examination. She was perfectly at ease, looked handsome and well dressed, and could not be shaken. She told how Jennie Brice had been in fury of her life and had asked her, only the week before she disappeared, to allow her to go home with her—Miss Hope. She told of the attack of hysteria in her dressing room, and that the missing woman had said that her husband would kill her some day. There was much wrangling over her testimony, and I believe at least a part of it was not allowed to go to the jury. But I am not a lawyer, and I repeat what I recall.

"Did she say that he had attacked her?"

"Yes, more than once. She was a large woman, fairly muscular, and had always held her own."

"Did she say that these attacks came when he had been drinking?"

"I believe he was worse then."

"Did she give any reason for her husband's attitude to her?"

"Yes, she wanted to marry me."

There was a small pause at this. It proved it established a motive.

"Did she know who the other woman was?"

"I believe not. She was away most of the day, and he put in his time as he liked."

"Did Miss Brice ever mention the nature of the threats he made against her?"

"No, I think not."

"Have you examined the body, washed nature of the body at Newick?"

"Yes—in a low voice."

"Is it the body of Jennie Brice?"

"I cannot say."

"Does the remaining hand hold the hand of Jennie Brice?"

"Very much. The smile we find to points, as she wore here."

"Did you ever know of Jennie Brice having a scar on her breast?"

"No, but that would be easily concealed."

"Just what do you mean?"

"Many actresses conceal defects. She could have worn dark colored plaster and covered it with powder. Also, such a scar would not necessarily be real."

"Explain that."

"Most of Jennie Brice's deceptions always were cut to a point. This would conceal such a scar."

Miss Hope was excused, and Jennie Brice's sister from Olean was called. She was a smaller woman than Jennie Brice had been, very indolent in her manner. She said she was married and living in Olean; she had not seen her sister for several years, but had heard from her often. The witness had encouraged the marriage to the girls.

"Why?"

"She had had bad luck before."

"She had been married before."

"Yes, to a man named John Bellows. They were in residence together on the Keith circuit. They were known as The Pair of Pillows."

"I met up with this, Mr. John Bellows had married at my house."

"Mr. Bellows is dead?"

"Did you know of any scar on her breast?"

"I never heard of one."

"Have you seen the body found at Newick?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Did you identify it?"

"No, sir."

A story was started during the afternoon by Timothy Scott. He testified to what I already knew—that between 3 and 4 on Monday morning, during the height of the flood, he had seen from his shanty boat a small boat caught in the current near the Sixth street bridge. He had shined a lantern on the man in the boat, running out a way on the ice to make his home. He had told him to row with the current and to try to stay in toward shore. He had followed close to the river boat in his own boat. Below Sixth street the other boat was within range throwing stones. He had pulled it in and had towed it well back out of the current. The man in the boat was the prisoner. Asked if the prisoner gave any explanation—yes, he said he wouldn't sleep and had thought to the business rowing. Had been caught in the current before he knew it. Saw nothing suspicious in or about the boat. As they passed the police patrol boat prisoners had called to ask if there was much distress and expressed regret when told there was.

Tim was excused. He had made a profound impression. I would not have given a dollar for Mr. Ladley's chance with the jury at that time.

### CHAPTER XI.

The prosecution produced many witnesses during the next two days; Timothy Scott. This witness withstood the most vigorous cross examination. After Mr. Brown's cross the theater corroborated Miss Hope's story of Jennie Brice's attack of hysteria in the dressing room and told of taking her home that night.

He was a poor witness, nervous and halting. He weighed each word before he said it, and he made a general unfavorable impression. I thought he was holding something back. In view of what Mr. Pitman would have called the statement, his attitude is easily explained. But I was pleased then.

So far, the prosecution had touched but lightly on the possible motive for a crime—the woman. But on the third day, to my surprise, a Mrs. Agnes Murray was called. It was the Mrs. Murray I had seen at the morgue.

I have lost the clipping of that day's trial, but I remember her testimony perfectly.

She was a widow, living above a small millinery shop on Federal street, Allegheny. She had one daughter, Alice, who did embroidery and typing as a means of livelihood. She had no office and worked at home. Many of the small stores in the neighborhood employed her to send out their bills. There was a cord at the street entrance beside the shop, and now and then strangers brought her work.

Early in December the prisoner had brought her the manuscript of a play to type, and from that time on he came frequently, sometimes every day, bringing a few sheets of manuscript at a time. Sometimes he came without any manuscript and would sit and talk while he smoked a cigarette. They had thought him unmarried.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, Alice Murray had disappeared. She had taken some of her clothing—not all—and left a note. The witness read the note aloud in a trembling voice:

"Dear Mother—When you get this I shall be married to Mr. Ladley. Don't worry. Miss Hope writes again from N. Y. Loveliness, ALICE."

From that time until a week ago she had not heard from her daughter. Then she had a card, mailed from Madison Square station, New York city. The card merely said:

"Am well and working." ALICE.

The defense was visibly shaken. They had not expected this, and I thought even Mr. Ladley, whose calm had continued unbroken, paled.

So far all had gone well for the prosecution. They had proved a crime, as nearly as circumstantial evidence could prove a crime, and they had established a motive. But in the identification of the body so far they had failed. The prosecution "rested," as they say, although they didn't rest much on the afternoon of the third day.

The defense called, first of all, Miss Sheaffer. She told of a woman answering the general description of Jennie Brice having spent two days at the Sheaffer farm at Horner. Being shown photographs of Jennie Brice, she said she thought it was the same woman, but was not certain. She told further of the woman having been periodically on Wednesday of that week from Thorntown. On cross examination, however, she stated the small photograph which Mr. Graves had shown me, she identified the woman in the group as being the woman in question. As the tree was in shadow, knew it more by the dress and hat. She described the black and white dress and the hat with red trimming.

The defense then called me. I had to admit that the dress and hat as described were almost certainly the ones I had seen on the bed in Jennie Brice's room the day before she disappeared. I could not say, definitely whether the woman in the photograph was Jennie Brice or not; under a magnifying glass thought it might be.

"Explain that."

"Many actresses conceal defects. She could have worn dark colored plaster and covered it with powder. Also, such a scar would not necessarily be real."

"Just what do you mean?"

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"Why?"

"She had had bad luck before."

A witness who testified that on the night in question he had been rowed at half past 3. The prisoner, who had said he was ill, had had purchased a rifle of proprietary remedy from him. His identification was also given.

The defense called Jennie Brice's sister, and endeavored to prove that Jennie Brice had had no such scars. It was shown that she was on intimate terms with her family and would hardly have concealed an operation of any gravity from them.

The defense rested that day. They had shown that the prisoner had had a fever of 102° and a pulse of 120. The doctor, who had seen the man, said he was in a perfect frenzy of mania, who was a gentlewoman by every instinct and training and a girl at heart. Who are you?"

"I tell you what I am," I said. "I'm a romantic old fool, and you better let me do this quickly before I change my mind."

He freed me at that, just as followed in the telephone and stood by while I got Lida. He was in a perfect frenzy of mania, turning red and white by turns, and in the middle of the conversation taking the receiver bodily from me and holding it to his own ear.

He said she thought she could get away; she spoke guardedly as if Alice were near, but I gathered that she would come as soon as she could, and, from the way her voice broke, I knew she was as excited as the boy before me.

She came, heavily coated and rolled, at a quarter after 5 that night, and I took her back to the dining room, where he was waiting. He did not make a move toward her, but stood there with his very tall white, looking at her. And at first she did not make a move either, but stood and gazed at him, thin and white, a wraith of him.

"Bill!" she cried, and ran around the table to him as he held out his arms.

The schoolteacher was out. I went into the parlor bedroom and sat in the easy corner in the dark. I had done a wrong thing, and I was glad of it. And, sitting there in the darkness, a wraith over my life again. After all, it had been my own life; I had lived it; no one else had shaped it for me. And if it was cheerless and colorless now, it had left me big moments. Life is measured by big moments.

If I let the two children in the dining room have fifteen big moments, an hundred of who can blame me?

The next day was the emotional one of the trial. We went through every phase of conviction: Jennie Brice was living. Jennie Brice was dead. The body found at Newick was the body found at Newick.

"You have had a number of visitors," he said. "Our young friend Howell has been here, and Mrs. Holcombe has arrived and has a man in his room."

Mr. Holcombe came down a moment after, with his face beaming.

"I think we've got him, Mrs. Pitman," he said. "The jury won't even get out of the box."

He replied to the usual questions easily. After five minutes or so Mr. Howell got down to work.

### CHAPTER XII.

M. LADLEY, you have said that your wife was at the night of March 4?"

"Yes."

"What was the nature of her illness?"

"She had a functional heart trouble, not serious."

"Will you tell us fully the events of that night?"

"I had been asleep when my wife wakened me. She asked for a medicine to sleep, and he'd be glad of supper for her, as they'd both come a long way. And he went out and bought some system and a bottle or two of beer. But as far as I know he kept his locked up all that night in the second story front room. I don't think she knew he was a prisoner. I went in to turn down the bed, and he was sitting by the window, reading the evening paper's account of the trial—an elderly gentleman, rather professional looking.

Mr. Holcombe slept on the upper landing of the hall that night, rolled in a blanket—not that I think he was taking no chance.

At 8 o'clock that night the bell rang. It was Mr. Howell. I admitted him myself, and he followed me back to the dining room. I had not seen him for several weeks, and the change in him startled me. He was dressed carefully, but his eyes were sunken in his head, and he looked as if he had not slept for days.

Mr. Holcombe had gone upstairs, not finding it socially safe.

"You haven't been sick, Mr. Howell, I said.

"Oh, no, I'm well enough. I've been traveling about. These interminable sleepless nights."

His voice trailed off, and I saw him looking at my mother's picture, with "That's curious," he said, going closer. "It looks almost like Lida Marver."

"My mother," I said simply.

"Have you seen her lately?"

"My mother?" I said, smiling.

"No, Lida."

"I saw her a few days ago."

"Yes, she came here, Mr. Howell, two weeks ago. She looks healthy now."

"Not about me!" he said, smiling.

"Yes, about you. What possessed you to go away as you did? When my—her—her husband

